The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. NO. 41.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

A. S. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Langnor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Diseases of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call on the full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of reproduction is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the blessings of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

2d hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being scared at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

Under are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are fearfully felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity; till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison*, *Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Educated and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

For the Altoona Tribune.

TO A FRIEND DECEASED.

BY MOLLIE.

Forget thee! no, never!
The effort is vain,
Thy mem'ry engrosses my thought;
Though streams cease to flow
And the heavens to rain,
To me thou shalt ne'er be forgot.

How sad *is* my heart
When I think o'er the past.
Of the hopes and the joys which were mine;
Of the time when I gazed
On thy form for the last,
And partook of thy smile's bright sunshine.

I feel very lonely
And sink in despair,
As I sit by my taper and write;
But my heart seems to say,
And e'en to declare,
That thy presence could cheer me to-night.

I join with the merry,
And friends kindly greet,
But ah there's no pleasure for me;
For sorrow has blasted
My visions so sweet,
And memory lingers with thee.

Yet memory causes
Sensations of pain,
And tears from these eyelids to start;
For sadly it whispers,
We'll ne'er meet again,
Oh never re-echoes my heart.

For even this earth
Shall know thee no more;
Thine eyes bade adieu to its woe;
Thy days are all spent,
Thy pilgrimage o'er;
Thy wand'rings have ceased here below.

And far from the home
Of thy childhood and friends,
The stranger hath lain thee to rest;
The wide-spreading oak
In solitude bends,
And waves o'er thy slumbering breast.

Tread lightly, O stranger,
Around this lone tomb;
Disturb not his silent repose;
But plant ye choice flowers
Upon it to blossom—
The amaranth cypress and rose.

And when the pale rays
Of the moon gently fling
Their soft mellow light o'er his bed;
Then seek his repose
And mournfully sing,
A requiem o'er the lone dead.

BALLVILLE O., Nov. 2nd, 1862.

From the Evening Chronicle.

LINES.

Suggested by the Departure of a Sister of Mercy for the Seat of War.

Go forth, in God's name where the war's din is loudest,
To Corinth, where flows the heart's blood of our proudest;
Take your place near the wounded who fell on that plain
And shrink not, though round you in heaps lie the slain:
Raise the young soldier's head from the damp, gory earth
He was cared for and loved in the land of his birth;
No fond mother is near him, oh! watch his last breath,
And wipe from his pale brow the chill dews of death.
Stoop down o'er the veteran, he is writhing with pain,
His aged cheek is soiled with the battle's dark stain;
Moisten his parched lips, which murmur in vain
With low, quivering accents some well beloved name.
Go, ministering angel, where brave hearts have broken;
Shed the soft tear of pity o'er anguish unspoken.
Fix the warrior's gaze, tho' 'tis filmed and dim,
On the guerdon your blest lips shall teach him to win.
You will speak not of earth, its annals so gory,
But of laurels immortal in realms of glory.
It is meet gentle hands, should the torn limbs bind,
Of those who have nobly left friends far behind;
'Tis just the worn spirit of the hero should be
Kindly soothed in his passage to eternity.
Go, Virgin of heaven, your task is before you,
We miss you, but yet will not idly deplore you;
Fervent voices from many a desolate hearth
Will rise for your safety, thou Angel of Earth.

Select Miscellany.

A CORPORAL'S STORY.

Edward Hinman, corporal in one of the New York Regiments, has written a letter to *Harper's Weekly*, which gives as fair an idea of a soldier's personal experience as anything we remember to have read. His regiment enlisted for two years, but at first the Government would only accept it for three months' service. Afterwards it was unexectedly mustered in for the original term. Having adverted to the hardships which resulted through incompetency of officers, and lack of means on the part of the Government to provide for the men, Hinman says:

But it was pretty tough when our three months were nearly up—and we had never had a fight, and it seemed as if we never should—to be claimed for the rest of two years, and taken for it without our consent. We were volunteers before; now we were pressed. We offered two years at first; the Government would only take three months. If a new bargain was to be made we thought we had a right, the same as at first, to volunteer instead of being forced. This made us a good deal of trouble; but I thought that the Government would not take us if they did not need us; and I made up my mind if this great nation needed a poor man like me it could have me in its own way. And, besides, we had learned just what we ought to know to be good for something, and had got toughened to it. For one, I felt rather proud that we were considered good enough to be kept. And if it had not been for Sally and Johnny, who got nothing from the neighbors and had a hard look for the winter coming on, I should not have cared to be anywhere else. Some of our young fellows asked me how I liked being pressed from my wife and boy. Well, I said, I should be glad to go home and see them; but if it was to sneak out and have somebody else fight for my wife and boy while I staid at home, I should be ashamed to have my John call me father at that.

After a while we all got over grumbling, and began to take pride in standing hardships and keeping ourselves as comfortable and clean as possible, no matter how bad the weather and how hard the service.

One day last December, after a long march in the snow, which slipped, and slushed and melted on our shoes, and then froze the shoes stiff, we got in late at night and slept in a big barn in the hay without supper, or breakfast next morning, for the roads were so bad the wagons could not get up. Well, that morning our Brigadier-General rode down to see us. We heard he was coming, and every man had his musket bright and his clothes brushed up, the snow had cleaned our shoes, and our cotton "dirt-covers," as the boys called their gloves, were very comfortable in holding a musket on a frosty morning. So we were paraded in line, as for dress parade, and when we presented arms to the General it went like the tick of a clock, for we were vexed, and we would have done it fine that morning if we had died. "Ah, hah, my fine fellows," the General said, "somebody has been lying about you. They said you had no supper or breakfast, and that your feet were frozen off you, and that you slept in a barn last night." We heard how he bragged about us afterward, and said that there was not a hay seed on our coats or a ration in the bellies of the whole regiment. The next day we went into Clear Spring, in Maryland, and that is a place for Union soldiers I must say. The people gave us the whole town, and all they had was welcome. It is only a village town but, as one of the girls said to Pat Mahoney, that though there was not a big heap, there was right smart folks there. Here we had a good rest, plenty to eat and a hearty welcome.

The first time we had a scrimmage with the secesh was not a long time after this. We forded the Potomac and marched towards Martinsburg. Cold and wet was nothing now, and hunger was not to be talked of. We were at last going to fight Jackson and Co. We thought our first fight was beautiful. The secesh all ran away as soon as we began firing. They were Virginia Militia. Some of our officers wrote home flaming accounts about it, but our Colonel became all at once very severe on us, and said such nonsense would spoil us. He ordered us and ordered us till day and night seemed nothing but orders, and he was very severe on any disobedience. I guessed afterward what he meant. For the next fight we had I think I found out that obeying orders meant not running away. I was scared and no mistake. We were marching in column of divisions expecting work, when suddenly a secesh battery opened on us and one or two balls came plowing through the column. We looked at one another just ready to run, when the Colonel's voice came down the line as sharp as a knife: "Battalion halt. On third division deploy column. Battalion by right and left flanks, March!" Now as much scared as we were, I really believe that we would have all skedaddled if we had not been more afraid to disobey orders. I trembled all over, but our company was in the third division, and we had to stand fast while the rest formed on us and the old habit kept us all there. A cold sweat stood all over me, but I had no time to think before the other divisions were double-quicking it through some open woods into line of battle, when we were ordered to lie down till our battery came up. Pretty soon a Georgia Regiment advanced on us down through a dip in the ground, halting occasionally and loading and firing as they came on. The bullets whistled all around but done no harm. Our battery on our right drew the fire of the secesh battery and we had an open chance before us. By forming on third division we had just a slight roll of ground between us and the dip in the meadow in front, and when we lay down the balls from the battery would ricochet over us, or go over our heads without striking. A few men got hit with pieces of shell, but nearly all we lost by artillery was from the first firing. The Colonel stood leaning against a tree at the right, and on the crown of the knoll, as cool as a cucumber, watching the enemy. The surgeon, and assistant and band were picking up the wounded men and carrying them to the rear out of fire. Every now and then the Colonel would turn and look at us lying along the ground, and I could see him from where I was show his teeth with a fierce looking kind of grin as he looked at us. The same as to say, it seemed to me, just wait 'till I *order* these fellows at you. It seemed a very short time before the order came. We fired a single volley at 100 yards distance and then fixed bayonets, and down we went at double-quick charge, every man yelling to suit himself. The Georgians stood till we were twenty paces from them, and then broke and run for a worm fence, where they tried to rally, but in climbing the fence we came up with them, and the rails flew off and we after them right up on to their battery, which could not hit us without hitting them.—So we took the battery of four brass guns. This is all I know about the first battle of Winchester. After we were ordered up to fire and charge I did not see anybody that looked scared: for my part I did not think about it then, though, till the secesh broke, men were every now and then dropping out of the ranks hit or killed.

Our Brigadier-General came down to see us next morning, and we were ordered out to receive him, and he made us another short speech. Says he: "Boys, we have been just learning you a little here, and you have done very well. But I am going to take you over into McClellan's corps one of these days, and then I shall expect you to fight in real earnest. But I see your clothes look as nice as usual this morning." We had a bold talking Sergeant in the color guard, who spoke up and said: "That's more than yours do, General," which made us all grin. For the skirt of his coat had a hole through it, and his baggage had been started toward Manassas the day before the fight, and he had no change, and the hole could only be mended with a patch; but I suppose for as cool as he would talk to us he was rather proud of that hole in his coat If he wasn't we were. We lay at Winchester some days before we marched across the Shenandoah for Manassas, and while lying there I went into the hospitals where our boys and the secesh wounded were being taken care of. And here I saw something that made me feel pretty bad. One of our corporals had a bullet through his thigh. He was wounded on picket the night before the battle. He had an Irishman on his picket-guard who would smoke his pipe through anything and everything. Well, it was cold and damp this night, so Pat lighted his pipe and smoked away, lying down with his shoulders against a fallen tree, for it was not his relief, and as he could not sleep he said he would take it out in a good smoke. This spark of fire made a good mark, and pretty soon a bullet struck the corporal who was standing some distance from Pat. "Bless the pipe, thin," says pat, "for if you had been smoking it, corporal, he would have fired it at you and hit me." The guard fired back by chance, and afterward approached cautiously toward the place from which the shot had been fired. They heard groans which guided them, and soon came to a badly wounded man, in a farmer's dress, with a large bore rifle lying by his side. They stopped the bleeding as well as they could, and turned out Pat's relief to carry him and the corporal to the nearest house in our lines. This turned out to be the farmer's own house. But it was deserted of everybody except an old darkey and a little girl about nine years old. It turned out that they had been sent to the house by the girl's mother, thinking nobody would disturb them, to get some clothes, left behind when they ran away from their home, which they did on hearing that Jackson was coming back to drive us out of Winchester. They went into the mountains, for the father was suspected of Unionism. The father had started from his hiding-place for news, when he was impressed by the secesh and made to serve as guide for placing the pickets as he knew the neighborhood. He said that he had his rifle to protect himself, and I believed him. But when they saw Pat's pipe, knowing him to be a good shot, they compelled him to fire at the light, he purposely aimed on one side and hit the corporal.

Our return fire drove away their picket, but wounded him in the chest, and he died in a few days. The darkey went back to the mountains but the little girl would not leave her father, and was carried to the hospital along with the corporal. She staid with him, giving him water, bathing his head, and saying, "Poor Daddy! poor daddy!" all the while till he died. Pat got a pass to go and see the poor man buried, and the next roll call he was among the missing, and nobody saw anything of Pat for the next four days, when he came into camp and reported to the Colonel, and pulled out his pass as innocent as a baby. Upon being questioned about such an absurd pretence as the pass being good for four days, Pat said he had to go home with the mourner from the funeral. And the fact was, the fellow had taken the little girl home to her mother in the mountains.

I do not know if you will think what I say of any interest worth publishing.—But I thought a plain soldier's account of what did happen really in this war might encourage some others to enlist just now when we want them: for we have got thinned out somewhat from what we were at first, and if our people will come into our old regiments with names already on their flags, or get up new ones that will do better than we have, why then it seems to me we can kill out rebellion before it gets old enough to go alone. And if they don't come and join us now, why a great many more will have to come by-and-by.

THE LOST KEY.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"I say Philip, have you seen my portmonnaie?"

Mr. Walter's brow contracted slightly at the words, and he drew away the hand which had been caressing his wife's pretty hair.

"Is that portmonnaie lost again?"

"Now, Philip," said the little woman, with a world of pretty penitence in the lightened word, "don't scold. Upon my word it is the first time I've mislaid it this whole morning."

"It is too provoking, Cora," said the iron hearted husband, pushing back the books on the table before him with a movement denoting intense irritation.

"Will you never break yourself of that careless habit, my love?"

Cora was silent, looking down like a naughty child who had been chidden.

"You don't know what annoyance these careless habits are to a methodical man like myself, dear," he added, in a gender tone, as the coral lips began to tremble and the eyes to suffuse. "Do try to be more thoughtful, for my sake. Here is your lost treasure," he said, quietly drawing a tiny case of pearl and gold from his pocket. "I found it lying on the stairs, and thought it a most excellent opportunity for giving my careless little wife a lesson."

Cora clapped her little hands at the sight of the restored treasure, and danced out of the room in a girlish glee.

"A perfect child," murmured the husband, looking after her with a smile and a sigh blending unconsciously into one another.

"Well if I don't make haste, I shall be too late to meet that engagement on Cedar street. Let me see, the notes are in my secretary, I believe. Nothing like locking things up and keeping the keys yourself. If Cora only followed my example—"

Mr. Walter paused abruptly, seeking in all his pockets, with nervous haste, for something that seemed not to be forthcoming.

"Very strange," muttered he, biting his lips. "I always put it in that vest pocket. Possibly, I may have laid it on the table among those papers.

The aforesaid papers rustled hither and thither like animated snowflakes as Mr. Walter hurriedly sought among their confused masses, but it was all in vain.

"I can't have lost it," he exclaimed, in dire perplexity. "And every one of those notes is locked up in the secretary, with no earthly chance of ever getting at it. But I am certain the key can't be lost—I never lose any thing; It won't do to wait many more minutes. I'll just put on a clean shirt, and run down town. Hang that key!"

Mr. Walter hastened to his room to complete the details of his toilet ere he left the house, but his trials were not yet destined to terminate. He was a methodical man, therefore his bureau was carefully locked; he always kept things in one place, therefore the keys were snugly reposing in one corner of the inaccessible secretary.

He rushed frantically back to the library, hoping that the key might be on the mantelpiece, where he had not yet searched No, it was not there, but a treacherous inkstand was—the contents wherof, by one unlucky sweep of the elbow, descended in an ebon cataract over his shirt bosom—the shirt bosom upon which alone he had depended.

"Well here is catastrophe!" he murmered gloomily, staunching the inky flow with his pocket handkerchief."—"However, I can button my coat over it for the present. Let me see—there is that money I promised to pay Smith today, and—"

He stoped short, a cold dew of dismay breaking out on his forehead—the money drawer was a fixture of the wretched secretary!

Penniless, shirtless and paperless, what more desperate state of affairs could his worst enemy desire for him? There was a lower deep yet, however. Would he not be characterless, likewise, if his wife should, by any inopportune chance, discover that he, the model of rule and order, had lost his key? So thought Mr. Walter as he strode off down town to a day of perplexities and mortification.

"If ever I tease Cora again about losing things," he muttered inwardly, as he entered the tea room on returning home, "I hope to be drowned with a hundred weight of keys about my neck! It is a judgment sent upon me!"

He unbuttoned his coat as he spoke, forgetful of the ink stains of the morning. Cora uttered a faint scream, and shrank back, exclaiming—

"My dear Philip, what is the matter with your shirt bosom?"

"The matter! Oh!" said he, coloring and laughing. "I remember now—I spilt a little ink over it this morning. It don't signify much."

"Do let me get you another, dear."

"No, no," said he, eagerly detaining her "it is not at all worth while. Do sit down and be easy, my love!"

Cora started to carry her baby up to the nursery. Just as she reached the door, something jingled in the pocket of her little silk apron. She stopped in the passage.

"Oh! by the way, Philip, here is the key to your secretary. I found it on the dining table, this afternoon, and," she added, with an arch sparkle of the eye, "I thought it would be an excellent opportunity for giving my husband a lesson!"

She put the key in his hand, and ran out of the room, as he recoiled involuntarily from the sound of his own pedantic words As he contemplated the gleaming words of the little mischief maker in mingled delight and mortification, the echo of Cora's merry laughter on the stairs reached his ears like a chime of silver bells.

He laughed, too—he couldn't help it!

Mrs. Cora Walter was a discreet female. She never alluded to the subject of keys again, and her husband was never after known to reproach her for carelessness.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

In England, railway passenger cars are called carriages, and are built on the plan of old stage coaches, with entrances on each side. Some years hence thick-headed Mr. Bull will probably invent a car similar to Yankee ones, but he will never be guilty of taking a pattern from American outside barbarians. For fear some passenger will get in without paying, the railway carriages of England are all locked. A passenger shows his ticket, which is then checked, or stamped, and then the carriage door is unlocked; he gets in, is locked in, and thus performs his journey. Free and enlightened young America would not thus suffer himself to be locked up—not he. But to our story. A gentleman who was thus locked in, no other passenger being in that particular carriage, started on his journey from London to Nottingham on the evening of September 5th. He soon fell asleep, and slept, he did not know how long. We will let him tell the rest of the story, as he printed it in the London *Dispatch* of the 18th of September. "When I awoke it was dark, pitch dark. The light in the roof of the carriage had gone out. But where were we, and why is it so dark? Above all, why were we not moving? I soon lit a match, but I could see nothing outside but blackness. I shouted, but there was no one to answer, while the sound of my own voice told me where I was. I soon knew all about it by that time, though I tried to fight off the conviction. I had got into the last carriage in the train, and it had somehow become unhitched from its fellows and was left in the tunnel. I knew the tunnel and its length, but where abouts in its hideous blackness was I? Should I get out? I tried the doors, but they were locked.—Stretching out my hand, I tried to feel for the wall of the tunnel, shuddering as I thought it would meet me clammy and stone-cold, like the hands of a corpse.—But I could not reach it. Was it the other side? I passed over to try. Hush? What was that? I drew back my arm instinctively, and sunk down a helpless mass on my seat again. Do you know what it was, reader, that I heard then? It was the snort of a distant engine.—Everywhere before me I saw the gaze of two ferocious eyes, like the eyes of a wild beast in his den, and I knew that every snort was bringing the monster steadily closer. Nearer still. Another minute—less—and where should I be? Mutilated fragments of a human body once my own, whirling away in all directions, rose up to answer that question as it passed through my mind. Nearer still. It takes but a second, say the wise and learned, to bring before a man his whole life; but in that strange moment, instinct as it was, with a horrible and fascinated excitement I saw only the ferocious eyes, and heard the voice of my young brother, dead long years ago, calling upon me to come and save him, as he was wont to do in his delirium. Nearer still—and the earth quivered beneath me, and thunder filled my ears. There was a whirling rush, a quick wind, and then the roar going off into the distance again. When I could think of myself, I found that I was sitting doubled up, shrinking as a man would from a threatened blow, and my hands were clenched till I felt the smart of the nails in my flesh. The train had chanced to be on the other line of rails, or I had not been sitting here now to write my adventure. An engine was dispatched to bring up the missing carriage, as soon as the fact of its having been left behind was discovered, and thus your correspondent was rescued from his dreadful and frightful situation.

☞ A one-legged orator, named Jones, was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him: "How did you come to lose your leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking upon my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced it was settled in that left leg. I had it cut off at once." "Be the powers," said Pat, "it ud av bin a good thing if it had only settled in your head."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Our Debt.

We all feel interested to know exactly how our National finances stand. For this information we must rely upon those who have access to the bureaus of the Treasury Department. Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co., Bankers, of Philadelphia, prepared a circular for foreign distribution, by the steamer sailing Oct. 29th, 1862, which contain facts of importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct. From the circular we copy the following:

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of $250,000,000, granted in July, 1861: the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about $118,000,000. Of the second class, the $250,000,000 loan, $150,000,000 is made up of the 7 3-10ths, of which about $132,000,000 have been issued; $50,000,000 6 cents due in 1881, and $50,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of 200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed "*new issue*" of demand notes.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about $66,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issue" of Treasury notes, about $180,000,000 are already in circulation. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of $600,000 daily.

Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s $18,571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposites with the Sub-Treasurers on call, is about $65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:

Debt contracted prior to July, 1861	$118,000,000
Bonds bearing 7 3-10 ₰ cent interest	132,000,000
Bonds bearing 6 ₰ cent interest, payable in '81	50,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	66,000,000
Deposites with the Sub-Treasury, and payable on call	65,000,000
Treasury notes, new issue	180,000,000
Custom House notes	24,000,000
The Five-twenty year bonds	18,571,100
Total indebtedness	$653,571,100

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making the liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehensions as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only $39,214,266. But only $449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to $26,974,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal $60,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully $200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

The above statement, prepared by a reliable firm, who would be losers by making a false statement, shows that, financially, all is well.

The new Five-Twenty year six per cent loan, is the only one the government is now issuing at par, and large subscriptions are daily making in all the principal cities. Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., Bankers, 114 south third street, are the Agents in Philadelphia, and will cheerfully afford every facility and explanation to subscribers. See advertisement in another column.

Increase in Price of Newspapers.

We do not intend to increase the price of subscription to our paper, or our advertising rates, although everything in our line has advanced in price, but we do hope that our patrons will endeavor to pay us promptly for advertising and in advance for subscription. Unless they do this we must be the losers, and that heavily, while they are the gainers, in clear consciences at least, by keeping their accounts square with the printer. The Rockport *Republic* says:—

"Most of the large daily newspapers in Western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York daily informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals have also been published at increased prices. The advance is caused mainly by the advance in printing stock."

Upon this the Boston *Traveler* remarks:

"Printing materials of all kinds have very materially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition, to this the Government taxes them three per cent. upon their advertisements and three per cent. upon their income, if they are fortunate enough to have any."

The cause of the increase in printing and all other qualities of paper is the scarcity of rags, which are now converted into shoddy for government use. One of our paper men informed us, a few days since, that the same quality of paper which he sold to us at $19 per ream, some three weeks since, has advanced to $26,50 per ream by the case (of 18 reams) net cash. Pretty fast "getting up stairs" that.

☞ *Peterson's Magazine* for December is a most charming number, and must captivate every lady into whose hands it falls. It contains everything in the fashion line, and a number of steel engravings which cannot be excelled. In reading matter, it is equal to the best, and the instructions in reference to dress making and notices of the fashions are invaluable to those who want to keep up with the times. Send for Peterson if you want a good magazine for 1863. Price $2,00 per annum. *C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.*

Concession, Re-Union and Peace.

Last week we adverted to the promise made that in the event of the elections this fall resulting in favor of the Democratic party, a speedy peace would be secured, and the Union preserved. We spoke of the promise as fallacious, and our reasons therefor. If anything further is needed to show that our position is correct, we have it in the Richmond *Whig* of the 30th ult., in an article upon recent speeches made by Messrs. Seymour and Van Buren, in New York, in which they held out the hope that the rebel States could be brought back to the Union, if the people would support their submission ticket. The Richmond *Whig* thus spurns and rejects their proposition:—

"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and the nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon the effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from 'conservatives' than when coming from 'radicals.'"

The *Whig* speaks by the book and in this instance repeats the oft expressed position and determination of the rebels. They do not want concession, nor the friendship of any man in the north unless it will secure to them a division of the Union. If people have been deceived by these "peace promising" stump speakers and newspaper writers we hope they may live long enough to set themselves right again.

☞ Two weeks since, in a short article under the head of "Comical," we ridiculed the boast of the Clearfield *Republican* about the popularity of Mr. Wallace, and stated that he ran eleven hundred votes behind his State ticket in this county, and fell more behind it in Cambria than he ran ahead of it in Clearfield. The *Republican* of last week contains an article of a column and a half, abounding in figures, attempting to prove our assertions "more false than funny." Their figures don't satisfy us, therefore we will figure a little.—To commence, we asserted that Mr. Wallace fell 1100 behind his ticket in this county. Now let us see whether the figures will bear us out.

Majority against Wallace in Blair co.	1679
" " Slenker "	591
Wallace behind Slenker,	1088

A mistake of twelve votes on our part, and certainly not much to write a column and a half and figure all day about. Again, we asserted that Mr. W. fell more behind his State ticket in Cambria than he ran ahead of it in his own county. Will the figures sustain us? Let us see.

Slenker's majority in Cambria co.	1199
Wallace's " "	979
Wallace behind Slenker,	220
Wallace's majority in Clearfield co.	1002
Slenker's " "	852
Wallace ahead of Slenker,	150
Slenker in Cambria over Wallace in Clearfield	70

The "comical" is still there, gentlemen, and your "more false than funny" was labor and research in vain, and the great popularity of Mr. Wallace is no more apparent to us than heretofore.

General Exchange Effected.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, returned, on Tuesday, to Fortress Monroe, having succeeded in completing arrangements with the rebel Commissioner for the exchange of nine hundred and twenty-six officers and twenty-four thousand privates of the Union army. The following are the prisoners included in the exchange:—All who were captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to the present month, except those taken and paroled at Harper's Ferry at the time of the surrender; all who were captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, October 4, 1861; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1862; South Mills, North Carolina; at or near Richmond and Lexington, Kentucky, by Gen. E. Kirby Smith; Cumberland Gap, October 2 and 11, 1862; the Seventy-first Ohio, paroled at Clarksville, Tennessee; one hundred and four Regulars sent from Annapolis, northward, October 4, 1862, and all those prisoners who were delivered on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September and 18th of October, 1862, to Captains Lazelle and Swan. The balance due the United States is about six thousand privates.

Gen. McClellan Relieved.—Gen. McClellan has been relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside takes his place. This action of the President was not unexpected, yet at the time was unlooked for.—Much has been said and written in reference thereto, and we do not propose, at this time, to make any comments thereon. We refer to the letter of Gen. Halleck, in another column for the causes which led to his removal.

☞ Major General Israel B. Richardson died at Sharpsburg, Md., on the night of the 3d inst., from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. Gen. Richardson was from Vermont, and was a most brave skilful officer.

☞ The letting for the grading and tracklaying of the Mifflin and Centre county Rail Road, running from Lewistown to Bellefonte, came off a few days since, the contract of that portion of the road between Lewistown and Milroy being awarded to Messrs. Shull and Gregg. They will commence operations in a week or ten days.

Complimentary.—Previous to leaving his command in the West, Gen. Buell complimented the Anderson Troop in the following style:—

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
Louisville, Oct. 30, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of Anderson Troop:

Sir:—I am directed by Major General Buell to express his thanks to the Anderson Troop for the zeal, cheerfulness and intelligence with which they have performed all the duties imposed upon them since attached to his Headquarters, nearly a year ago. Manly deportment and soldierly bearing have characterized the behavior of the members of the Troop from the day of their assignment to duty with this army until the present time and under their active and intelligent officers have attained a commendable degree of professional excellence.

The most ordinary routine duties of the soldier as well as those of the highest moment and of a confidential character have been performed alike with efficiency and fidelity. The General trusts that the Troop will sustain during its term of service, the high reputation which it now so deservedly enjoys. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. B. FRY,
Col. and Chief of Staff.

Important Letter from Gen. Halleck.

Washington, November 10.—The following important correspondence will, perhaps, give some of the reasons which actuated the War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Potomac army:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report: First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his Staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here. That is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster or Quartermaster General. For commissary supplies by his chief Commissary on the Commissary General. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the Heads of Bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad, on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of sufficient number of cars, but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty, under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Houpt. I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the west. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On October 1st, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumnal rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. I said to him, "your army must move now while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks has elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

Fifth—On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movement, Gen. McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps—that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed, as already stated. Agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date—the 11th.

Gen. McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with Gen. McClellan's army, on the Upper Potomac, was over 3,100. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing, that, "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned."

I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department on the 20th of October. He reported as the result of his investigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown, 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingall's Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows:—"The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and Brigade Commanders."

On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that "the clothing was not detained at the cars at the depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrived and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not to fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can forsee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. W. Halleck, Gen. in Chief.

McClellan's Headquarters.—*To Brigadier General Meigs*:—Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

G. B. McClellan,
Major General.

☞ Two members of Gen. McClellan's staff have been sent to Washington under arrest, and it is rumored that other arrests are to follow.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence was had on the presentation of one of the flags of the 84th Regiment P. V., to Governor Curtin, to be placed in the Executive Chamber. The regiment had two flags, one presented by the State, which has been returned to the Adjutant General's office, and one presented by the lamented Col. Murray, which is the one presented to the Governor. The correspondence is beautifully eloquent, and gains additional interest in this locality from the fact that at least two of the committee belong to this county and have been residents of this place. We refer to Capt. Walsh and Derno. Here are the letters:—

Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1862.

To A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Governor:—We the undersigned officers of the 84th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, feel proud of the honor conferred upon us by our commander und comrades when we present to you in their behalf the national flag which was presented to the Regiment by Col. Wm. G. Murray on its departure from the State.

Side by side with the State flag, which we returned to Adjutant General Russell, this flag has passed through every conflict in which the Regiment has participated; together they have fired the hearts of the weary and worn soldiers who marched and fought beneath them; and together they have drooped over the graves of those who fell in their defence and support. We have no doubt when the war is over and your brave legions return, but that other flags will be presented to you that will out-rival this; for the flags born by the brave sons of Pennsylvania, like the white plume in the helmet of Navarre, have been guiding stars on the battle-field to lead the brave to the paths of danger and of glory. You will perceive that, though pierced by thirty bullets, shattered by a shell, and torn by the rough storms of three campaigns under Lauder, Shields and Pope, not a star is injured. And as it is with these stars, may it be with the State they represent—when the storm of civil war subsides, may they be as free from treason poison as those stars are from treason powder.

It is the desire, Governor, of the Regiment, that you preserve this flag in memory of the gallant hero who gave up his life in its defence and for Pennsylvania's honor, and of his brave soldiers who fell with him under his successors for the same glorious cause.

Accept it too as a testimony of the feelings of esteem and admiration that the brave men of the 84th entertain for the Governor of their State.

We have the honor to suscribe ourselves, very respectfully.

Your obedient servants,
Captains Walsh, Miles, and Derno,
Committee of Presentation.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1862.

Gentlemen:—I have your communication of the 30th ult., tendering me the flag which was presented to the 84th Regiment, by the late Colonel Murray.

The present moves me deeply. As I recur to the occasion, when, in the performance of a grateful duty, I gave into the hands of the gallant man who was then at the head of your Regiment, the flag provided under directions of a law of the Commonwealth, I well recollect his earnest declaration that the colors so entrusted to him should be returned with honor to the State, or that he would fall in their defence. He has nobly redeemed that pledge: and though all good men will greive at his untimely end, yet all who loved him in life, can mingle with their tears a sentiment of honest pride that he died so gallantly; they can enjoy that richest legacy which a man can leave to those who live after him, the memory that his life was consummated, though in its prime, in unflinching devotion to the cause of his country. But the flag under which he fought, and to whose defence he so pledged himself, has not been surrendered nor disgraced. You have returned it to the State, with folds tattered, spliutered staff, bearing upon it the evidence that the men of the 84th were animated by the same patriotic spirit as their leader, and that in the desperate conflicts through which they sustained their banner, they bore themselves as soldiers true to their duty, and faithful to our country, whose institutions the army of the Republic have gone forth to defend against the attacks of the most wicked conspirators and the vilest of traitors.

I shall ever cherish the flag you have given me as a trophy of your valor, as a memorial of one of the bravest fights of this great war, and as a testimonial of the kind regards towards myself, which it has pleased the officers and men of the 84th to entertain.

I thank you for it, and beg that you will convey to those whom you represent, assurances of my unfeigned interest in their welfare, individually and as a regiment, and my undoubting trust that they will in the future never forget the inspiring example of him who fell at the head of their columns, gallantly fighting to the last.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

To Captains Walsh, Miles and Derno, Committee of Presentation, 84th Regiment, P. V.

Heavy Forgeries in Pennsylvania.—A series of the heaviest forgeries that have occurred in the Northern part of Pennsylvania for many years, were recently perpetrated at Jersey Shore in Lycoming county, Lock Haven in Clinton county, and at Bellefonte, Centre county, and were so skillfully performed that up to this time no clue whatever has been discovered of the criminal.

It appears that about the 6th of last month a well-dressed and gentlemanly looking man presented himself at the counter of the Jersey Shore Bank, and representing himself to be L. O. King, of the firm of Seth L. King & Sons, of 888 Broadway, New York, and 364 Lake street, Chicago, dealers in furs, skins, &c., stating that in consequence of the Indian troubles in the West this description of merchandise had greatly enhanced in price, and he had come up into that portion of Pennsylvania to see if he could not purchase there. He seemed to be perfectly posted in the trade, and wound up by presenting a draft of the State Bank of Indiana for $3,400 on the Par Bank of New York, which was cashed. He then went to Lock Haven, and telling an equally plausible story, succeeded in "doing" the bank located there out of $3,000. He appeared to be in no hurry whatever, but in a day or two after took the stage for Bellefonte. At this point he presented to Humes, McCallister, Hale & Co., private bankers, a similar draft for $1,100; also, one to W. F. Reynolds & Co., for $900, both of which were cashed.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Dash to be Made at New York or Philadelphia.—General Cameron, who has just arrived at New York from Europe, confirms the statement that the Rebels are building three formidable iron-clad rams in the British shipyards, and repeats the warning that these vessels are intending to make a dash at our chief Atlantic cities. What is the true name for that English neutrality which permits such hostile proceedings to be carried on openly against a nation with which Great Britain is at peace? And what is the value of the diplomacy that protests without effect against such flagrant breaches of good faith?

The returning Russian Minister expresses surprise that New York does not more fully appreciate the danger of an attack, and suggests that the fortification about the city should be immediately attended to. If this is applicable to New York, with her harb or protected by a dozen of forts and bristling with guns, what will he say about Philadelphia, with her one fort and her "Mud-bank," upon which she relies for protection against the powerful engines of modern maritime war?

We feel rejoiced that General Cameron has come to the rescue, and trust his voice will give point and force to the repeated words of warning we have published on this vital subject.

☞ If you want good, large and cheap eating apples, call at J. T. Wilson's restaurant.

The Harper's Ferry Commission.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The *Tribune* has abstract reports of the Commission relative to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In relation to Col. Ford it says:—In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if, in so doing, he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command of Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commission, from a command in the service.

Regarding Col. Miles, it says as early as the fifteenth of August he disobeyed the orders of Major General Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded, and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force of his command.

Immediately previous to, and pending the siege of Harpers Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners, and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtly did, communicate to the enemy.

Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the hand writing of Colonel Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse after an escape is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Colonel Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men, among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the commission, Maj. Gen. Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct. The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer, who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command when it thinks such censure deserved.

The General in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testified that, in his opinion, Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry, would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam.

How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men comprising at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body were in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Gens. Franklin and Sumner's corps at Cramton's Gap, within seven miles of his position and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry

No time was given to parole prisoners before twenty thousand troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on a double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to the surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

Gen. Wool makes the following reply to the strictures of the committee:—

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:—

Sir:—In the report, as published in the newspapers, of the Commission, consisting of the following officers:—Major-General Hunter, Major-General G. Cadwalader, Brigadier-General C. C. Auger, Major Donn Piatt, A. A. G., Captain F. Ball, A. D. C., United States Volunteers, and Colonel J. Holt, Judge Advocate-General—called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. I find the following remarks applying to myself:

"The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officers who placed the incapable (Colonel Miles) in command should share the responsibility and in the opinion of the Commission, Major-General Wool, is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct."

If the report of the commission, in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has no more truth for its foundation than is contained in the above paragraph, it can only be regarded as a fiction, without a shadow of proof for its foundation.

It is not true, that I placed "this incapable (Colonel Miles) in command of Harper's Ferry."

He was in command when I assumed control of this Department, and had been ordered to establish his head-quarters there, on the 29th of March, by Major-General McClellan, then General-in-Chief. On the 30th of April the Secretary of War sent the following order to Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry:—"You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to the Deparment."

I have not had time to notice further the "censure" of the commission; when I am at leisure, it will receive the attention which it merits.

John E. Wool, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

How a Toad Undresses.—About the middle of July I found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave I hoed around him; he appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing downwards. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs, his skin began to burst straight along his back. 'Now,' said I, 'old fellow, you have done it;' but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his side and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took this cast-off cuticle forward, between his forelegs, into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath, until it came to his fore-legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling stripped off the skin; changing hands he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one, and occupied put a short time to do it in.

☞ The Patterson (N. J.) daily *Register* nominates General McClallen for the vacant Senatorship caused by the death of J. R. Thompson.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1861.

Dr. G. H. Keyser:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various disease, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Colville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have confined so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A Letter From England.—Mr. John Pope, of Blackton, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes to follows:

Sir:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting Lindsey's Blood Searcher, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commouly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editor's Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the cork to prevent* being imposed upon.

Prepared and sold by Dr George H. Keyser, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. Rouse and G. W. Kessler; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton and Jacob Snyder. June 26, 1862.-1y

Altoona Tribu

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Campbell's $650 "Country P

TRIBUNE POWER-PR

CARD

PRINTING OFFIC

Having, within the past two years, made co
addition to our establishment in the way of n
type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, B
chine, Card Power Press, and large Newspa
Press, (a part of which we give above) we are no
to execute anything in the line of printing o
a style equal to any establishment in the sta
prices equally low. We can execute, on short
styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Busine
Circulars, Programmes
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE
BILL AND LETTER-HE
Pamphlets, Pay and Check
BLANK BOOKS
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL
All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that w
satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virgin
nie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEM

☞ In consequence of a heavy pressu
work and scarcity of help our paper has bee
this week. We will issue a paper next
possible; but should it fail to appear at t
lar time, our readers may know that it
possible to get it out.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday of
a freight train ran off the track, near
killing the engineer, Hogarth Wolf, de
several cars and tearing up the track.
burgh *Chronicle* in noticing the accident
It appears that the engineer lost control of
and leaving the engine in charge of the
passed over one or two of the cars for
pose of putting on the breaks, but had
left the engine when it flew the track, the
escaping injury by jumping from the loc
but the unfortunate engineer met wit
death, his brains being scattered along
and his arms and legs broken in severa
The engine and tender turned a complet
sault, and not the least singular freak
with the accident is reported the fact, th
the beef cattle, of which they were a nu
the train, was found in the chamber of th
free from scratch or injury of any kind.

Another.—Yesterday noon, Barney
daylight watchman at the new Round H
run over by an engine on the side track
the Round House, and so badly injured
died in about two hours afterwards.
known exactly how he got under the en
as he was an old man and frail, it is
that in attempting to cross the track he
the engineer, who was backing his engin
siding, did not see him until he had pas
him. Both legs were crushed from the
the knees.

To Ministers.—Almost every day
hear of burials in the cemeteries adjoi
place, yet we receive very few accounts
to publish. The reason is obvious. We
time to visit all the families, wherein dea
to obtain the particulars, and those wh
subscribers to our paper feel a delicacy at
ing in such items, notwithstanding
them gratuitously and willingly. Some
ministers in town is called upon to offici
most every funeral that takes place. W
paper to all the ministers in this plac
charge, further than that they furnish u
particulars of all the marriages they solem
funerals at which they officiate. We
that each minister keeps a record of thes
and they could certainly furnish us wit
delivered either at our office, or dropped
box at the Postoffice. The items of
and deaths in a community are matters of
terest than many imagine, and we woul
publish all of them which occur in th
could we obtain them. We hope our m
friends will give us full lists hereafter.

The First Snow.—The first snow of
son caped the mountains around our in
on Tuesday morning of last week, and o
night last we had a fall sufficient to c
ground with a bridal robe. When "w
boy" we well remember how anxiously we
the first fall of snow, and what visions o
ing down hills" accompanied it. When
of larger growth" it brought visions of s
by moonlight with a fast nag, comfortab
pl

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON

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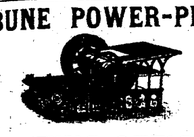
TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB



PRINTING OFFICE.

HAVING within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,

Circulars, Programmes,

MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,

BILL AND LETTER-HEADS

Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,

BLANK BOOKS,

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☛ In consequence of a heavy pressure of job work and scarcity of help our paper has been delayed this week. We will issue a paper next week, if possible; but should it fail to appear at the regular time, our readers may know that it was impossible to get it out.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week a freight train ran off the track, near Gallitzin, killing the engineer, Hogarth Wolf, demolishing several cars and tearing up the track. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* in noticing the accident says:—It appears that the engineer lost control of the train, and leaving the engine in charge of the fireman, passed over one or two of the cars for the purpose of putting on the breaks, but had scarcely left the engine when it flew the track, the fireman escaping injury by jumping from the locomotive: but the unfortunate engineer met with instant death, his brains being scattered along the track, and his arms and legs broken in several places. The engine and tender turned a complete somersault, and not the least singular freak connected with the accident is reported the fact, that one of the beef cattle, of which they were a number on the train, was found in the chamber of the tender, free from scratch or injury of any kind.

ANOTHER.—Yesterday noon, Barney Gaven, daylight watchman at the new Round House, was run over by an engine on the side track, East of the Round House, and so badly injured that he died in about two hours afterwards. It is not known exactly how he got under the engine, but as he was an old man and frail, it is supposed that in attempting to cross the track he fell, and the engineer, who was backing his engine on the siding, did not see him until he had passed over him. Both legs were crushed from the body to the knees.

TO MINISTERS.—Almost every day we see or hear of burials in the cemeteries adjoining this place, yet we receive very few accounts of deaths to publish. The reason is obvious. We have not time to visit all the families, wherein deaths occur, to obtain the particulars, and those who are not subscribers to our paper feel a delicacy about handing in such items, notwithstanding we publish them gratuitously and willingly. Some one of the ministers in town is called upon to officiate at almost every funeral that takes place. We send our paper to all the ministers in this place, free of charge, further than that they furnish us with the particulars of all the marriages they solemnize and funerals at which they officiate. We presume that each minister keeps a record of these matters and they could certainly furnish us with a copy, delivered either at our office, or dropped into our box at the Postoffice. The items of marriages and deaths in a community are matters of more interest than many imagine, and we would gladly publish all of them which occur in the county, could we obtain them. We hope our ministerial friends will give us full lists hereafter.

THE FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season caped the mountains around our inland city on Tuesday morning of last week, and on Friday night last we had a fall sufficient to cover the ground with a bridal robe. When "we were a boy" we well remember how anxiously we awaited the first fall of snow, and what visions of "coasting down hills" accompanied it. When a "boy or larger growth" it brought visions of sleighrides by moonlight with a fast nag, comfortable cutter, plenty of buffalo robes, and—the "prettiest gal in town" for a companion. Now these visions are slightly changed. Our coasting season has passed, never to return; a wife and sundry responsibilities have knocked all the romance out of moonlight sleighride flirtations. The departure of desires for these sources of enjoyment were followed by new desires and new sources, in which we find equal, if not greater pleasure; yet memory often brings to mind the scenes and companions of our schoolboy and apprenticeship days, no doubt the freest and happiest that mortal man ever enjoys. "Go it while you're young," boys and girls.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—We are now using a writing fluid manufactured in this place, which, for absence of sediment, freeness of flow, and color, equals either Harrison's or Bushfield's. The manufacturer is A. Clabaugh, of the stationery store, corner of "Brant Row." He sells it by the large or small quantity at the price of all other inks. We don't see any use in going away from home to get an article which, ten chances to one, will be inferior to that which could have been obtained of a home manufacturer, at the same price. Encourage your own, when you want a bottle of ink, by dropping in at Clabaugh's. He has it put up in bottles which exactly suit the school room.

☛ We have on hand a letter from our welcome correspondent, "Blain," which we are sorry we cannot publish, on account of strictures therein on officers connected with the government. Blain is mistaken in his surmises, consequently his argument, good though it be, fails entirely. A few weeks will tell whether his predictions are correct. At this time he must excuse us for not adding an additional firebrand to an already extensive conflagration.

IMPORTANT TO COAL MEN.—It has been decided under the revenue law that when a party produces coal in two counties in seperate Collection Districts, there must be separate collections of tax on the amount of coal produced in each district. The regulation requiring tax "on any corporate body, or property of an incorporated company, to be payable at the office of the Treasurer of such corporation," does not include manufacturing companies, or companies even if incorporated, engaged in mining coal. In these cases the tax must be paid where the manufactory is situated, or where the coal is produced.

☛ We forgot to say, last week, that Dan Laughman, the man who killed Mr. Pheasant, last fall, had just returned from the city with a large lot of ready-made clothing for winter wear. Dan has one of the neatest establishments in the place and he keeps as varied an assortment of goods as can be found outside the cities. Give him a call if you want anything from a full suit down to a cravat.

AT HOME.—We are pleased to note that Sergt. E. L. Russ, of Co. D, 125th reg.t Pa. Vols who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his home, in this place, on Wednesday evening last. Although yet weak, from the effects of the wound and long confinement in the hospital, he is now past all danger.

☛ For a dish of fine fat oysters, call at Wilson's saloon, a few doors above the Post office. Jake always keeps them on hand. He has also a fine assortment of confectioneries, cakes, pies, apples, nuts of all kinds, including chestnuts (a scarce article this fall.) If you want anything in the above line Jake will accommodate on fair terms.

☛ The editor of the *Whig* is evidently opposed to the credit system, judging from the manner in which he drew upon the local columns of our last paper, without as much as saying thank'ee. We are happy to know that the items were sufficiently interesting to be taken in wholesale style, therefore we will make no further complaint this time.

STAMPS ON CHECKS.—It has been decided that when the maker of a check, draft, note, or any other document, shall neglect to put on the required stamp, it will not do for the party receiving the stamp to affix the stamp and cancel it, but it must be returned to the maker for him to do it.

☛ The letter forwarded us by our friend at Sabbath Rest, came to hand too late for insertion in last week's issue. As we have given an extended account of the matter to which the letter refers, we think it unnecessary to publish it this week.

Resolutions on the death of Fred C. Ward, passed by the "Altoona Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association," at a meeting held on Wednesday evening November 5th 1862.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that the members of this Association have heard of the death of its recent Secretary, Fred. C. Ward, in the glorious battle of the Antietam, while nobly bearing arms in the defence of his country. The deceased was known and highly respected for his dutiful and upright character while among us, and he will always be remembered with honor and praise among those who have laid their lives upon the altar of their country as sacrifices to the holy cause of constitutional freedom. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Association extend its profound sympathy to the bereaved family, who have lost in Fred. C. Ward an excellent son and brother.

Resolved, That the Reading Room of the Association be draped in mourning for a space of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; to the members of Co. K. 125th Regiment Penna. Vol.; and to the Altoona *Tribune* for publication.

R. H. LAMBORN, Prest.

D. D. DOMER, Secy.

Death of Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

The Telegraph shocks us with the news of the death of Gen. Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, at Beaufort, South Carolina. He died on the 30th October, and it is said of yellow fever, but this is not yet so certain. By advices from Port Royal to the 26th, we learned yesterday that Gen Mitchel and his two sons (aids) were very ill, but ill of a malarious fever, caused by throwing up earthworks on a morass, to the left of Gen Mitchel's headquarters, at Hilton Head. Capt. L. A. Warfield died on the 28th of October, and Capt. Williams, of Gen. Mitchel's staff, on the 28th, both of the same disease. Whatever was the cause, the nation will mourn the loss of this active General, while he world will mourn the loss of one of the most prominent astronomers of the age.

Gen. Mitchel was born in Kentuckey in 1810, and at an early age removed to Ohio, where he commenced his business life as a clerk in a store. He soon received a cadet's warrant, and with the money he had hardly earned, traveled to West Point, with a knapsack on his back and a quarter dollar in his pocket. On graduating in '29, he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics; from '32 to '34 he practiced law at Cincinnati; from '34 to '44 was Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, &c., at Cincinnati College; in '45, at the close of a course of lectures, he proposed the establishment of an Observatory at Cincinnati, and having, after surmounting innumerable obstacles, succeeded in erecting this well known Observatory, he became its Director.

In 1859 Gen. Mitchel became also chief director of the Dudly Observatory, at Albany, retaining at the same time his connection with that at Cincinnati. Prof. Mitchel became widely kuown throughout this country as a very eloquent, popular and enthusiastic lecturer on astronomy, and to the world by several important discoveries in astronomy, and his mechanical skill in the invention of a variety of instruments now highly prized by astronomers. Among his discoveries are the exact period of the rotation of Mars and the companion of Antares, or Cor Scorpii. He was also an author of repute, having published an algebra, two works on astronomy, &c.

At the outbreak of the war General Mitchel became deeply interested in the struggle, and his early military education soon pointed him out to the Cincinnatians as a fitting person to undertake the defences of their city, at the time when it was supposed the rebels had a design upon it.—He remained during last Fall and Winter at Munfordsville, having a fine brigade under him. He was very attentive to his duties; took unusual care of his men; paid great attention to drill and discipline, and soon became known as an efficient and energetic commander.

His valuable services in Lower Tennessee; his quarrel with General Buell; his transfer to Port Royal in place of General Hunter, are all events of such late memory that it is needless to refer to them. He was full of zeal, loyalty and activity, and he had produced many valuable reforms within his military district. The estimate of General Mitchel as a military man vary, some rating him a person of wonderful skill and energy, and that he treated rebels as they should have been treated, while others accuse him of self-puffing and of serious military blunders, such as burning the great railroad bridge near Corinth.

Of his military merits, history must decide. None, however, can deny him a most lively zeal, a commendable energy, and a whole heart in the cause in which he was engaged. As a man, Mitchel had few enemies. All who knew him loved him for his amiability, kindness of heart, clearness of intellect, purity of life and fine social and conversational qualities. The nation will mourn him as another eminent victim to this accursed rebellion. —*Pittsburgh Cronicle.*

Proceedings of Council.

Regular meeting Nov. 3rd 1862. No quorum being present adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Nov. 6th Council meet pursuant to the call of the President. Present A. Smyth, D. Laughman, J. Loudon and J. Hesser.

W. W. Snyder, Supervisor, presented his report of labor on streets, amounting to $68.50.

On motion of Jacob Hesser, an Order was granted W. W. Snyder for $90.00

On motion of D. Laughman, an order was granted Benj. Devine, for $23.50.

On motion of John Loudon, an order was granted B. O. Conner for $15.00.

On motion of John Loudon, adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening of December.

W. B. KETLER, Sec'y.

WANTS MAINE.—Mr. Locke King, a member of Parliament, has lately made a speech, in which he said, that if England had gone to war on the Trent affair, she "would not have rested until she had obtained that which she had a right to, namely, the State of Maine and the harbor of Portland."

A WORD TO MARRIED PEOPLE.—

If it be true that "A penny saved is two-pence made," the shortest way to get rich is to buy your Groceries at FRITCHEY'S, corner of Main and Caroline streets, Altoona.

Browned Rye constantly on hand.

Pickles, ready for table use, by the dozen or hundred.

Shriver's Baltimore Oyster Ketchup.

Pepper Sauce and Tomato Ketchup.

Fresh Tomatoes, Quinces, Peaches, Pears and Plums, in cans.

The American Excelsior Coffee, superior to anything in the market—good as Java and cheap as Rye. Try it.

His stock of Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries, &c., cannot be excelled in the place.

Cigars and Tobacco of all brands.

Call and be convinced that it is to your interest to buy at the NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.

SYMMETRY OF FORM.

YOUR HEALTH, AND MENTAL POWERS.

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

Diseases and Symptoms Enumerated.

Cut it out, and Preserve it. You may not now require it.

But may at some Future Day.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame.
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.

Altoona, Nov. 10th, 1862.] 3m.

SINGER & CO.'S

Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine.

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth, down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of Ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell hem, bind, &c. but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box, or case, which, when open, makes a beautiful, substancial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design,—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk-Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil etc. of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

458 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—810 CHESTNUT ST.

Mr. D. W. A. Belford, Merchant Tailor. Virginia Street, Agent in Altoona.

Altoona, Nov. 13, 1862. [1 yr.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Baltimore Express	West	arrives	7.35 A.M.,	leaves	7.55 A.M.
Philadel'a	"	"	8.20 "	"	8.40 "
Fast Line	"	"	8.50 P. M.	"	8.45 P.M.
Mail Train	"	"	7.40 (runs no further West.)		
Express Train	East	"	9.25 P. M.,	leaves	9.45 P. M.
Fast Line	"	"	4.00 A.M.,	"	4.05 A. M.
Mail Train	"	"	11.30 "	"	11.35 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains and Fast Line West and Mail Train East and West.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

Mail Schedule will be corrected next week.

DIED:

On the 11 inst., in this place, HANNAH MARTHA, daughter of Robert and Martha Beachman, aged 1 year, 2 months and six days.

On the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, HELLEN DAVENSTADT, consort of Azure Davenstadt, aged—years

In Milford township, Juniata county, on the 31st ult., of Diptheria, HERVEY, son of John and Mary Robison, aged 10 years and 15 days.

HERVEY was a boy of much more than ordinary intelligence for one of his years. His familiarity with the history of the United States and geography generally, was the wonder of all who knew him. He could tell the name and place of residence of every General and Colonel who distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and what Generals and Colonels, in either army, in the present rebellion had taken part in the Mexican War. Study was his delight, and to remember what he learned was the height of his ambition. It is hard for parents to part with a child under any circumstances, but more so where the child is peculiarly bright and promising, as in the above instance. But He that hath given has a right to take His own again, and we should not murmur. HERVEY has escaped from the trials and temptations of the world and his parents may meet him again in a brighter world where they will never be called to part.

Thou art gone dearest Hervey—gone, from our sight,
The grave clods are heaped on thy breast.
Thy spirit has fled to the mansions of light,
With saints and bright angels to rest.

Thy sweet voice is now hushed and silence and gloom
Must reign in its place here forever;
But thy soul rests not in the halls of the tomb,
But sings on the banks of life's river.

Thy footsteps we'll hear on this earth never more;
Thy seat shall be vacant and lone;
But with angels thou'lt tread eternity's shore,
There waiting to welcome us home.

Thy smile that oft cheer'd us—like last summers flowers,
Or the sunshine that falls on the sea,
Has faded away with thy life's latest hours.
To fall where no darkness can be.

Then, Hervey, though gone far away from our sight,
We'll cease to sigh or complain,
And strive to meet thee in mansions of light,
Where there's neither parting or pain.

RAGS! RAGS!—The highest price in cash will be paid for rags of every description, delivered at Ickes' store, East Ward.

Nov. 15-3t. J. R. ICKES.

NEW WINTER READY MADE Clothing just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER-COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

REMOVAL

OF JESSE SMITH'S

Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has removed his store to his new building, on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store, where he has just received a large stock of

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

LADIES & MISSES FURS,

embracing everything in that line, which I will sell at fair prices, as I do not intend to keep any of my stock over season.

Nov. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW Twenty Year 6 per ct. BONDS,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, 1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Nov. 6, 1862. [3 mos.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER —From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. BOWEN. Mississippi River Pilots of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Glorious News!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for fall and winter.

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWIAG SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Loss of Memory	Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, FAFUITY EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS

THE RECORDT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uteras, Leucorrhœ or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTONS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages,	At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra. Allaying Pain and Inflamation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and worn-out Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter at

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines.

Certificates of Cures, from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

Price $1,00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from any observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTONS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

Depot, 104 South Tenth-St., below Chestnut,

Philadelphia, Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

do	do	Extract Buchu,
do	do	do Sarsaparilla,
do	do	Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Druggists every-where. Take no other. Cut out the advertisment and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

September 17th, 1862-1y.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Moths in plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Beetles on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Worms in the stomachs of Animals.

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1,00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c.

"THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premesis."
"They come out of their holes to die."

☛ *Sold Everywhere*—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona.

☛ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address orders direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to

HENRY R. COSTAR,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. H. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE.....405,000.

Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Harvey,	O. D. Satterlee,
J. R. Hall,	Jacob Brown,
P. M. Price,	Allison White,
Simon Scott,	C. A. Mayer,
Alex. Sloan,	W. Fearon.

O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards,

BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENCY for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, we are now prepared to furnish, on short notice, any of the various styles of machines manufactured by this Company, ranging in price from

$40 to $100.

Purchasers of these Machines have the advantage of chosing one making either the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Lock Stitch, the only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use. The superiority of these Machines over all others, for family sewing, is now fairly established. The peculiarities of the different styles of Machines will be cheerfully explained to any one wishing to purchase.

J. & J. LOWTHER,

Altoona, Aug. 7th-3m. Agents.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!—Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebtdd to the undersigned, in store accounts or otherwise, to come forward and make settlement, on or before the 10th of December, as no longer indulgence can be given. After that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection with cost.

Nov. 6, 1862.—3t*] E. H. McCORMICK.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT!!—The subscriber offers for rent the store room lately occupied by himself, in North Ward. The stand is one of the best in the place. Possession given immediately.

Nov. 6, 1862-tf.] E. H. McCORMICK.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,

Cor. of Virginia and Carolina sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CHARAUDEAU,

JAS. LOWTHER, President.

Sec'y. [May 15-'62]

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and [illegible] ment of Summer DRESS GOODS now [illegible] well-filled shelves of MURPHY & [illegible]

Cor. of Virginia and Caro[illegible] sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room on the [illegible] Harriet streets, East Ward, [illegible] & Etter. Possession given [illegible]

Oct. 2, 1862—tf

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Brace[illegible] [illegible] 1-tf. [illegible]'s.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by [illegible]

1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESER[illegible] were for sale at [illegible]

[1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-spectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, and is now opening, at the old stand, his Spring and Summer Goods, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. In point of style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed. His stock of country [illegible] stock is much larger than formerly, and all will be disposed of in these [illegible] for cash—as he can afford to sell at the LOWEST PRICE, where they can get [illegible] article at the LOWEST PRICE, he will sell as LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER, than any other establishment in this [illegible] and will not be undersold by [illegible] can offer inducements to [illegible] DEBT-CONSTITUTION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of every description,

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Gingham, Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Cuaymond Hams, &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FANCY CALICOES, " 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 10 "
" " " ⅞ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LINSEY SKIRTING, from 40 to 50 "
" Kip, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, " 2 75
" GOAT " " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) " 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF BROGANS, " 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

[illegible] Rio Coffee at 25 cents,
[illegible] White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents,
Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; East Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 50 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 50 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Before's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

FALL & WINTER GOODS!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lenons, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBages, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Satin Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Bonnets, Bonnet and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Elegant Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N O. Sugars, Syrups, T. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

CHEAP!

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His entire stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLER in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, he will constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors, which he intends to be kept

[illegible] a share of public custom.

July 24, 1862. J. BERKOWITZ.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia,

[illegible] Relief of the Sick and Distressed, [illegible] Diseases, and especially [illegible] Organs. Medical [illegible] Letters [illegible] Address, and all other [illegible] Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 25, 1862.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC

[illegible] Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Japan, Lamp Black, Tallow, Paris Green, Brushes, [illegible] [1-tf] KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by

G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address

PIANO,
Care of Joy, Cox & Co., Publishers' Agents,
NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Corkscrews, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES.
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicians Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,

AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RE-ceived a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE.
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS.
CHEESE, TUBS.
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS.
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS.
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 20, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

May 15, 1862-tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 174 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Oisbaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 25-tf] J. B. HILEMAN

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE in great variety, always on hand.

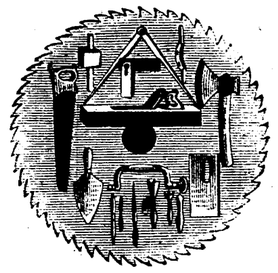
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH,
SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN.

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.

April 17, '62-tf.

NEW FIRM.—The subscribers take this method of announcing to the people of Altoona, and the Public generally that they have opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by John H. Roberts. The business heretofore carried on by Mr. Roberts, will, in the future, be in the name of Roberts & Rutherford.

They will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c, &c, &c.

which they will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which we warrant to give entire satisfaction, as we buy the best stock and employ none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

JOHN H. ROBERTS.
Oct. 10 1862-tf. WM. H. RUTHERFORD.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD! STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most

FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Heiss streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ARLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Boxes January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$143 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine, H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Charles F. Heazlitt.
Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862 1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it; and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER.

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '58-tf]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Boxes January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$143 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson,
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George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Charles F. Heazlitt.
Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862 1y R. A. O. KERR.

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No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

offee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALO